(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any special measures to bring the State figure down to the national average; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) It is evident from the data given below that the birth rate of Orissa is lower and death rate is slightly higher than the national average. The CBR and the CDR in Orissa are declining with time.

	C.B.R.		CDR.	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Orissa	25.7	24.1	11.1	10.7
All India	26.5	26.1	9.0	8.7

(c) and (d) Government of India has constituted an Empowerment Action Group for weak States including Orissa to formulate programmes aiming at achieving socio-demographic goals as enumerated in National Population Policy—2000. Under EAG, Reproductive Child Health Porgramme (RCH) in Orissa is getting strengthened through undertaking new initiatives like, extending RCH Camp and RCH out-reach services to the districts not covered so far, improving the infrastructure of sub-centre, Primary Health Centre etc., undertaking training of Dais and so on and has also agreed to the State Action Plan submitted by the Government of Orissa to be implemented utilizing the funds from the domestic Budget provided under EAG Schemes.

Infant mortality rate in Orissa

343. SHRI MAN MOHAN SAMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infant mortality rate in Orissa is one of the highest in the world;

(b) whether Government have studied the reasons for this sorry state of affair;

(c) whether it is also a fact that few pockets of Orissa are high in infant mortality rate than some parts;

(d) if so, whether Government have identified the pockets which are very high in infant mortality rate in Orissa as well as in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (b) The State of the World Population, 2000 indicates that the Infant Mortality Rate for the World and less developed regions was 57 per thousand live births and 63 respectively. As per the Sample Registration System, Orissa recorded the highest Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country in 1999. In that year the overall IMR for the State was 97 per thousand live births. During 1998, the IMR in rural and urban areas was 101 and 66 respectively. The IMR for girls was 97 while it was 98 for boys.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, District Household Surveys were conducted in 1998 and 1999. The district-wise status of selected indicators that impact infact mortality pertaining to districts from Orissa is given at Statement-I (See *below).*

District specific schemes have been launched by the Department of Family Welfare which, *inter-alia* aim to reduce the IMR. These include RCH Out-reach Scheme, Border Districts Cluster Strategy, Operationalisation of Neonatal Care, RCH Camp Scheme and Dai Training Scheme. The districts in which these schemes are under implementation are indicated in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Key Indicators Impacting Infant Mortality for Districts of Orissa

s. No	District	% of Marrying below 18 years	% of Women with ANC	.%-of Women with full ♦ANC	.%of Institu-tional Delivery	% of Delivery	% of Child with Complet Immuniza	% of with no Immuniza.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Orissa	35.0	79.2	35.1	20.9	31.6	54.9	10.3
1.	Anghul	40.0	61.6	29.3	16.7	22.7	70.9	9.1
2.	Balasore	28.4	71.8	28.5	14.7	25.3	51.0	13.3
3.	Baragarh	39.8	88.6	42.4	22.1	47.0	63.9	1.2
4.	Bhadrak	17.7	53.4	17.4	21.0	30.3	54.0	8.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bolangir	57.7	68.6	60.5	13.3	36.7	72.4	4.3
6.	Boudh	50.6	71.6	27.3	11.4	21.0	50.7	6.3
7.	Cuttack	10.6	71.4	31.5	40.6	46.7	70.8	6.4
8.	Deogarh	33.3	79.9	39.4	19.3	27.2	53.1	6.0
9.	Dhenkal	36.6	67.8	32.1	31.3	36.7	71.5	7.9
10.	Gajapati	41.8	70.0	38.9	13.2	24.7	62.0	6.1
11.	Ganjam	50.7	74.7	30.5	22.8	35.3	37.5	18.0
12.	Jagat-singhpur	9.2	82.4	24.6	34.7	50.4	58.6	8.2
13.	Jajpur	14.7	62.9	17.8	30.2	38.6	56.5	14.9
14.	Jharsugud	17.8	89.4	55.8	35.0	59.8	79.8	3.5
15.	Kalahandi	59.4	66.6	30.3	11.1	23.4	55.7	9.2
16.	Kendrapar	15.8	73.5	27.7	20.9	39.8	53.8	9.7
17.	Keonjhar	30.1	76.0	35.0	19 1	27.2	46.8	4.4
18.	Khurda	23.4	61.2	30.2	56.6	65.9	62.8	18.0
19.	Korapat	64.7	68.1	31.6	11.1	20.4	55.5	9.6
20.	Malkangiri	56.0	56.3	22.7	7.1	10.7	50.2	9.7
21.	Mayurbhanj	32.6	78.5	35.6	14.9	27.1	55.1	9.5
22.	Nawapada	42.5	79.5	40.4	7.1	21.0	52.4	10.8
23.	Nawrang-pura	69.5.	68.9	20.5	7.2	15.1	28.1	11.7
24.	Nayagarh	53.5	67.4	17.1	29.6	41.2	63.8	8.4
25.	Phulbani	41.6	81.7	31.0	12.3	21.0	67.7	11.8
26.	Puri	14.0	78.4	30.2	38.6	54.6	60.5	12.6
27.	Rayagada	38.5	66.4	31.4	19.1	28.8	55.2	6.6
28.	Sambalpur	29.3	87.6	50.1	29.2	42.4	76.5	2.7
29.	Sonepur	39.2	88.9	48.5	13.8	40.6	66.6	2.1
30.	Sundergar i	17.0	88.9	49.7	33.6	48.9	80.2	2.2

*Ante Natal Care

Statement-II

Scheme-wise list of districts covered in Orissa

Name of Scheme	Districts Covered
RCH Outreach Scheme,	Kendrapara, Puri, Baragarh, Sundergarh and Balangir, Nawarangpura, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Boudh, Balasore, Nuapada
Border Districts Cluster Strategy	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore
Operationalisation of Neonatal Care	Bolangir, Sundergarh, Samphalpur, Bargarh
RCH Camp Scheme	Nawarangpura, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh, Nawapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Ganjam, Gajapati, Keonjhar,
Dai Training Scheme	Raigada, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Angul, Boudh, Nawapada, Phulbani, Koraput, Nawarangpura, Malkangiri

CGHS Dispensaries/Units

344. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS Dispensaries/Units of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy working in the country;

(b) the date of opening of each dispensary/unit, location-wise and system-wise; and

(c) the sanctioned strength of medical/para-medical staff for each of such dispensaries/units and staff actually posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The number of CGHS dispensaries/ units under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy are:—